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Friday, July 26, 1907.

The best investment—one's junior
self.

A roaring farce—the prophet ram-
pant.

Most men, moreover, prefer the
anti-kissing proposition.

Yet the hierarchical immunity may
be claimed by right of purchase.

They say that for the benefit of
health a visit to Bad Neuhem is good.

Mr. Harriman, it is said, is still able
to write a considerable check which
can be cashed.

Congratulations are due to Mark
Twain upon the fact that he did not
become beknighted.

Mr. Wellman thinks that he knows
where he is going; but announces that
he is not yet on his way.

However ample may be her descrip-
tion of it, a woman's bathing suit is
itself unquestionably brief.

Even in meeting your best friend on
the street, if you turn to the right
you will have him nearest your heart.

Schmitz and Reaf each declaring the
other to be a liar may convince people
that for once these men told the
truth.

Mobs being gatherings in defiance of
law, there might be incidentally men-
tioned certain Thursday meetings in
the temple.

Governor Cutler may not have butted
in to the newspaper men for publica-
tion, necessarily; but merely to exhibit
his own "good faith."

Two millions a year for absent reve-
lations which, even if present, would
not be worth sixpence, is somewhat
large compensation.

And if you have a mind to mingle
with free people, you will observe that
the date is August first, and that the
particular place is Lagoon.

On the other hand, it would be ex-
tremely interesting to hear the obstruc-
tionist explanation of the reasons for
the present Greater Salt Lake.

The fact that the railroads use
eighty-four million ties every year
would indicate that they change them
often than some men do theirs.

Will the scientists now kindly pro-
ceed to reconcile their theory that
the sun is cooling off with the recent
condition of atmospheric temperature?

Napoleon once remarked that "it is
the cause, and not the death, that
makes the martyr." Which is re-
spectfully submitted to the church
organ.

With the late Charles Cotesworth
Pickney, those who refuse to pay
tributes may explain that there shall be
"millions for defense, but not one
cent for tribute."

Secretary William Taft is consid-
erably silent these days. Which fact
may be entirely remote from the other
one that Mr. Cortelyou has called in
a certain large bill.

Doctor Babbitt says that "the new
ten-dollar gold back is easily the
handsomest bill ever issued by the

Government." Given enough of them,
and we might be inclined to coincide.

THE OPPOSITION WAVE.

The opposition press appears to be
dazed by the fact that in spite of all the
tremendous improvements being made in
the city this year, there was a raise of
only one mill in the city tax. That
press confidently figured on a raise of
at least three mills; the Herald figured
four and one-half. Undoubtedly none
of the other papers figured on less than
fifteen and one-half mills for the total
city tax. The American party, however,
cut the estimates so that the total tax
is but thirteen mills, and all the im-
provements under way and let are to be
put in this year and can be arranged
for under that tax.

The opposition press, following the
lead of the opposition Councilmen,
raised a roar about this thirteen-mill
levy. Their real grievance, however, is
not that the tax is made as much as thir-
teen mills—one mill more than last year
—but that it was not made much larger.
The opposition Councilmen contended
against the low levy; they insisted on
a higher figure. Mr. Fernstrom con-
tended that fifteen and one-half mills
alone would see the city through, and he
vehemently proclaimed that the city
would be bankrupt before the end of the
year unless the fifteen and one-half-mill
levy was made.

So that, in fact, the disappointment
of the opposition is not that the city
levy was raised a trifle, but that it was
not raised largely; that is the sore spot
with them. The one mill, as a matter of
fact, is entirely reasonable. It is fully
accounted for in the vast improvements
that every one can see are going on in
the city. Any one going around and
looking at these improvements must be
astonished not that the tax was raised
one mill, but that the excellent finan-
cing of the American party adminis-
tration is able to keep it down to that
figure.

If the American party is to be blamed
for raising the city tax levy one mill,
what shall we say of the opposition
Councilmen, of the opposition press, in
their insistence that the tax levy should
be made not thirteen mills, but fifteen
and one-half to sixteen and one-half
mills? It was confidently figured by the
opposition managers that this increased
tax would be required. Their disap-
pointment that it was not required, that
the American administration was able
to ease the burden and still do far more
public work than any city administration
has ever done before and do it more
economically and better, is keen. At the
same time, the taxpayers will be re-
lieved and will gratefully feel the dif-
ference in favor of the American ad-
ministration.

And to this point we wish to direct
the attention of the public. The op-
position insists that a tax levy of fif-
teen and one-half to sixteen and one-
half mills should be made. That means
necessarily that if that opposition were
in power it would levy that tax. The
American administration, however, levied
but thirteen mills. The difference,
then, between the American levy and
the levy which the opposition favors,
which it insists upon, and which neces-
sarily it would make if it had the power,
is from two to three mills in favor of
the American levy. That is to say, if
the opposition had its way the increase
would not stop at one mill, but would
be raised from three and one-half to
four and one-half mills. And this is
the choice offered to the people. The
opposition insists upon a tax of fif-
teen and one-half to sixteen and one-
half mills; the American party decides
on thirteen mills; and yet the opposition
press has the supreme gall to insist that
the American party is oppressive and
hard on the taxpayers. Is it hard on the
taxpayers to relieve them from this ad-
ditional two and one-half to three and
one-half-mill tax which the opposition
urges? If so, then the American party
is reprehensible; for that is precisely
what it has done. It cuts the estimate
of the opposition, which the opposition
insisted was absolutely necessary and
which, of course, that opposition would
impose, in case it had the power, down
to thirteen mills in place of fifteen and
one-half to sixteen and one-half mills
claimed by the opposition to be neces-
sary and desirable. The reduction is
the reduction made by the American
party. And that is the kind of an
"enemy" which the American party is
to the people of Salt Lake.

KOREAN DISCONTENT.

The Koreans continue to appeal to
the world against Japan. They insist
that Japan is oppressing them, is setting
aside their dynasty, and, in effect, is so
shaping matters as to make Korea a
province of the Island Empire, and they
remontre against it. And very much
in the way of pathetic appeal goes
with this remonstrance of the
Koreans.

It is not easy to see, however, why
the world should bother much about
Korea. For ages Korea has been im-
poverished, has been the prey of scan-
dalous, ruthless robbery on the part of
its native rulers and its native clan
chiefs. The people have been kept in
abject poverty and distress. Cruelty,
outrage, extortion, and all forms of
villainy and official oppression have
been put in force against the people.
It is natural enough that this heredi-
tary villainy in official position and in
clan leadership should make an outcry
at being deprived of great hereditary
privileges of robbery, pillage, outrage,
and murder. Undoubtedly these native
authorities would keep Korea for suc-
ceeding centuries in precisely the same
wretched condition in which it has
been kept for centuries past, if they
could. We say again, that Korea under
their administration and management
would continue indefinitely, wretchedly

poor, with the people serviceable only
to the brigand officials who use them
for their vile purposes of outrage and
extortion.

Japan comes in, undertakes to inau-
gurate a new era and to make of the
Koreans a redeemed and uplifted peo-
ple. We do not believe that anything
has been heard from the Korean people
at large on this matter. We believe
that the native chiefs who are making
this outcry against Japan would be just
as eager to suppress any native senti-
ment or native expression among the
lower classes—the masses of the popu-
lar—as they are to oppose Japan's
taking charge of the administration. It
is very likely, too, that the Koreans,
being ignorant, fanatical, prejudiced,
would on mass oppose any change. It
invariably happens that peoples who
have been ground down, oppressed, and
abused for ages, look upon every
change with suspicion and as probably
a new device to further oppress and
wrong them. The experience of the
ages with them always has been that
any change is for the worse. There-
fore, they dread it, protest against it,
and do everything to prevent it.

But when they fully sense the propo-
sition, as no doubt they will in time,
that the Japanese usurpation, so-called,
will emancipate them, will develop and
enrich their country, and will make of
them a self-respecting and comparative-
ly independent people, they will be the
first to recognize the benefits con-
ferred. Japan will be no light task-
master, to be sure. But at least Japan
or the Japanese cannot possibly be
worse than the native Korean officials,
and they will develop the country, as
the native rulers would not. It is al-
together likely that the Koreans will
be helped, and that the masses will fare
better under the Japanese than under
their own native rulers. The outrages
come, of course, from these native rul-
ers, and not from anybody else. They
are being deposed, set aside, and su-
perseded. Unquestionably any fair gov-
ernment would find it necessary to do
this, because the native rulers are as
used to rapine, rapacity, and dishon-
esty as the sparks to fly upward. It
is natural to them; they know nothing
else and can conceive of no other form
of government than one of give and
take; that is to say, the lower classes
give and they take. Neither in Korea
nor in China can there be any perma-
nent improvement until the old order
is absolutely set aside. And the Japa-
nese in Korea are setting aside that
old order of personal graft and pillage.
That is all there is to it, and that is
what is making the uproar in and from
Korea.

HOPKINS HAS A FIGHT ON.

We notice in a dispatch from Spring-
field, Ill., opening the campaign for
the next Senatorship from that State,
that Senator Albert J. Hopkins, notori-
ous as a Mormon champion in the
Senate, desires to succeed himself.
Against that desire ex-Senator "Billy"
Mason will contend, and has taken the
lead announcing his candidacy. Mr.
Mason will make the Mormon record of
Mr. Hopkins a live issue in the cam-
paign.

It will be remembered that Senator
Hopkins made a speech in favor of
Smoot. This speech was said to be a
"clear legal argument" in support of
Smoot's right to the Senatorial seat.
As a matter of fact, it was not a
"legal argument" at all; it was merely
put forward as an excuse for Senator
Hopkins's purpose to vote to sustain
Smoot as a partisan proposition, and
because President Roosevelt said that
this should be done as a Republican
party measure. There was not one
speech in favor of Smoot that was en-
titled to the least consideration as a
"legal argument." They were all
merely in the nature of sneaks in the
hope of avoiding the just condemna-
tion of a virtuous public, which re-
coiled at Mormon church representation
in the United States Senate. Every
one of the intelligent Senators who
voted for Smoot knew that he was
doing an opprobrious act; he knew
there was a certain plausibility in such
self-styled "legal arguments" as he
might make; but he also knew that
the "legal arguments" in no wise went
to the marrow of the case. The cita-
tion of constitution, of statute, of pre-
cedent, were made by the Senators who
made them, merely as a cloak or screen
behind which they could do that which
they themselves knew to be a dirty,
partisan act and thus carry out an
odious political job. They saved their
consciences far more on the propo-
sition that their vote for Smoot was sup-
posed to benefit the Republican party
than through any reason in the law
or constitution, or based upon Sena-
torial precedents.

Mr. Mason is a better lawyer, as a
matter of fact, than is Mr. Hopkins.
He is unquestionably ready to meet
Senator Hopkins before the people in
the campaign which is to come for the
filling of the Hopkins seat after the
present term expires, on the so-called
legal propositions that favored Smoot.
If Senator Hopkins thinks he can go
before the people of Illinois and de-
ceive them with any rubbishy talk
about law, constitution, and precedent
that has, in fact, no application to the
case, he will be very much deceived,
for Mr. Mason will be fully able to show
precisely what we have stated before,
that not one of the speeches claiming
to be "legal arguments" in the Smoot
case was either a "legal argument"
applicable to that case or was intended
to be, but was merely an excuse under
cover of which a filthy, partisan job
could be carried out.

Unquestionably Senator Hopkins
hoped that the Smoot case would be
dropped after Smoot was seated. Un-
doubtedly, also, Chief Justice Taney of
the United States Supreme Court

thought the Dred-Scott case would be
dropped after it was decided by the
court; but the lesson of American polit-
ical life is that no case is ever dropped
until it is properly adjusted, and no
principle is settled until it is settled
right.

The Springfield dispatch referred to
states that the people of Illinois know
something about the Mormon question
and the lawlessness of the Mormon
leaders. It states a clear fact when it
says that they will not be able to see
what the constitution had to do with
the case; that the lawless Mormon
leadership "is a hideous institution;"
and the good people of Illinois think
that it is an outrage to allow a repre-
sentative of that institution to sit in
the United States Senate. It is a
clear case that Senator Hopkins is likely
to reap (to him) an unwelcome re-
ward for his vicious course in the
Smoot case. Mr. Mason in his cam-
paign will not let it drop; he will pin
Mr. Hopkins right down to that case
throughout the campaign. And when
Mr. Hopkins undertakes to convince
the people of Illinois that he was guided
by law, constitution, and precedent,
in place of being a party to an unclean
political bargain and sale, he will have
a hard row to hoe. We certainly hope
that Mr. Hopkins may be defeated; for
in this Smoot case he was an actor in
a drama that is alike disreputable,
scandalous, and insulting to the whole
American people.

THE KNAVISH REVILERS.

The leaders of persecutors have always
been the refuse of the nation, the scum
of the earth. They have been liars and
hypocrites, profligates, thieves, and many
of them have been murderers.—Deseret
News.

And that from the pulpit of poly-
gamous nastiness! Americans all over
this broad land should take note of
the insult offered to them by the ap-
ostles of uncleanness; the high priests
of corruption; the tainted Bluebeards
of Beelzebub. Cowardly of heart and
lecherous of soul, the hierarchical de-
filers of womanhood yet dare to thus
assail the decent people of this country
who are insisting that the putrescent
gang who blaspheme the God of Chris-
tianity cease their beastly practices.
Having swindled the Nation out of the
priceless gift of Statehood, the traitor-
ous pledge-breakers are hiding behind
American beneficence, while defaming
the Christian American people who have
sought only to raise them from a state
of barbarity to the high level of mod-
ern civilization. Besmeared as they
are with the grime of immoral pollu-
tion, these devotees of criminality dare
to set themselves up as the only Amer-
icans in the land, accusing their betters
of being "the scum of the earth."

Can there be any wonder that they
have been driven from pillar to post?
From the very beginning of their ex-
istence, which was the offspring of the
most villainous fraud that has ever been
perpetrated upon mankind, the Mormon
tyrants have opposed every rule of de-
cency and every moral law upon the
American calendar. They have raided
and robbed their neighbors; they have
outraged the honor of the Nation's
daughters; they have treacherously
plotted against the very life of the Re-
public, and are doing so at this present
hour; their highest ambition has been
and is to enslave the American people
under the heel of priestcraft. Loyalty,
to them, is poison; decency an utterly
unknown virtue; morality a sin; honor
a public fester; honesty a crime; purity
a corruption.

Always have the Mormon ecclesiasts
striven against Americanism; without
exception they have determinedly op-
posed the authority of the Nation; and
unceasingly have they set at naught the
law of the community. Of no other re-
ligious organization upon the face of the
earth can this be said. All of these
have lived in peace with their neigh-
bors, except the disloyal reprobates who
now declare themselves to be the high-
est examples of American citizenship;
who viciously assault respectable peo-
ple with their filthy railings. If they
had their just deserts they would be
behind the bars of the penitentiary,
serving a merited sentence for perpet-
ual criminality.

Insanely impious, profanely irrever-
ent, the law-breaking polygamous cult
are not satisfied with repeated blas-
phemy of the Almighty, but they must
add to their rotten offensiveness by at-
tempting to besmirch the honor of
Americanism and the character of the
American people. Patience is a mighty
virtue, and Christians possess the qual-
ity in a generous degree; but aggrava-
tion can overstep the limit, and one
day the hierarchs will awaken to find
that they have reached the outermost
point. And in that day there will be
an accounting which will make it for-
ever impossible thereafter to resuscitate
the fraudulent infamy.



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of cruds, scales, and dandruff; for dry,
thin, and falling hair, for softening, whiten-
ing, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands,
for annoying irrita-
tions, and ulcerative
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Our \$1.25 Coat Shirts in all sizes for 65c.

Fancy Hose, 3 pair 25c.

Men's Nainsook Night Shirts in short sleeves, \$1.00 val-
ues for 65c.

Broken lines of Men's Underwear, values to \$3.50 per
garment for 75c a garment. A few linen mesh shirts and
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Union Suit with long or short sleeves, \$1.50 values for 95c.

Balbrianna Shirts and Drawers 45c per suit.

Men's 35c and 50c Suspenders at 19c.

Wash Ties in four-in-hands and club ties; white and fancy
patterns, 19c each.

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Men's Garters, 10c pair. Odds and ends.

Coatless suspenders, 25c.

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bus, cholera
infantum 25c

Dore Diarrhoea medicine
will check and cure the ail-
ments. Never fails.

Surest medicine Druehl &
Franken sell.

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the pain in 20 minutes. Harmless.

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will rise this much again be-
fore the end of this year.

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sell at old prices, which
means a saving of at least 25
per cent to you. Compare
our prices and convince your-
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BACKACHE

I can sympathize with a
this awful symptom of



Mr. P. LEONARD.
real cause and allow the
grow! Don't do it.
can be cured, but back-
ache which follows cannot.
Go and get a
er's New Discovery and
Relief and use them
backache will disappear
kidney trouble is corrected
day but for good. When
are in "ship shape" there
ing more to cause it.
Here's a letter from a
suffered for years in this
my advice:

"I have been in such
some years that I finally
up work. I suffered from
ble. My back was so
that I could scarcely get
My stomach was also out
my nervous system broke
have been using the Cop-
per for one week and actu-
new man. My food diges-
The soreness and pain has
from my back and my
in fine shape. The
strengthened me wonder-
cheerfully give you this
publication." Mr. P. L.
School St., Allegheny, Pa.

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comments on the Cooper
from people who have
from us. F. J. Hill Drug
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